

C. W. Hawthorn

Box 3

Medical Department,

GEORGETOWN COLLEGE.

1866-'67.

Eliot (J.)

ADDRESSES

DELIVERED AT THE

EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT

OF THE

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

OF

GEORGETOWN COLLEGE,

By JOHNSON ELIOT, M. D.,

DEAN OF THE FACULTY, AND PROFESSOR OF PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE
OF SURGERY,

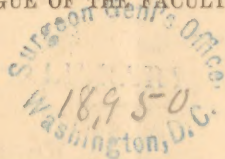
box 3

AND

WILLIAM C. TILDEN, M. D.

MARCH 5, 1867.

WITH A CATALOGUE OF THE FACULTY AND STUDENTS.



WASHINGTON:

W. H. MOORE, PRINTER, 484 ELEVENTH STREET, BET. E & F.

1867.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 6, 1867.

DEAR SIR: We have the honor to address you in behalf of our fellow-students to request, for publication, a copy of your very able address to the graduates at the Eighteenth Annual Commencement of the Medical Department of Georgetown College.

We are, dear sir, very respectfully,

M. E. N. HOWELL,
C. V. N. CALLAN,
H. H. McINTYRE,

Committee.

JOHNSON ELIOT, M. D., *Dean of Faculty and*

Professor of Principles and Practice of Surgery,

Medical Department of Georgetown College.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 7, 1867.

GENTLEMEN: Your favor of yesterday, asking for a copy of my address to the Medical Graduating Class of Georgetown College, is received. It affords me pleasure to comply with your request. I enclose a copy of it, with my sincere thanks for the compliment.

With high respect, your ob't serv't,

JOHNSON ELIOT.

Messrs. M. E. N. HOWELL, C. V. N. CALLAN, H. H. McINTYRE, *Committee.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 6, 1867.

DEAR SIR: Representing our class-mates, we would respectfully request, for publication, a copy of the valedictory address delivered by you at the Eighteenth Annual Commencement of the Medical Department of Georgetown College.

Very respectfully,

M. E. N. HOWELL,
C. V. N. CALLAN,
H. H. McINTYRE,

Committee.

WILLIAM C. TILDEN, M. D.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 7, 1867.

GENTLEMEN: In compliance with your request of the 6th instant, I have the pleasure herewith to transmit to you the desired copy of my address.

Very respectfully, your ob't serv't,

W. C. TILDEN, M. D.

Messrs. HOWELL, CALLAN, McINTYRE, *Committee.*

ADDRESS.

GENTLEMEN OF THE GRADUATING CLASS OF 1867 :

In compliance with the wishes of my colleagues, I appear before you this evening to extend to you their congratulations and address you a few parting words.

The occasion is one of the deepest interest to you ; possibly one of the most interesting, if not the most important event in the whole course of your lives. You are present this evening to receive the honors won by years of study and application, and to be publicly acknowledged worthy to enter as members—one of the most useful and honorable of the professions.

The present hour has long been anticipated by you, and the hope of being one of the successful candidates for the honor just conferred, has often stimulated you to renewed efforts when overcome by fatigue from study and application.

Eighteen years ago, the department from which you have just received your honors, was founded under the auspices of the lamented Doctor Ryder, the then able and accomplished President of Georgetown College ; under his care and guardianship and his successors in office, the Institution, from a very humble beginning, surrounded by unforeseen and unanticipated difficulties, has steadily advanced in prosperity and popularity. Every obstacle, in the course of its progress, has been happily surmounted ; and we are pleased to announce to you this evening that the department now maintains an enviable position among medical institutions.

Since the opening of the school, we have given to the profession many excellent and skillful physicians who are distinguished alike for their professional eminence and their high social position.

We refer with pleasure and pride to the roll of our Alumni. And it is gratifying to us, and should be equally so to you, to know that the Institution is, to-day, represented by them in every portion of the civilized world.

The military and naval services have had their share ; and not a few have therein given their lives in the cause of humanity. The curriculum through which you have just passed, has been one of unusual severity, and you have fully complied with the requirements of the Faculty in every particular and to their entire satisfaction, and they now proclaim you worthy and qualified members of the medical profession.

They cannot but cherish the hope that you will, in your future course, reflect honors both upon the Medical Faculty of the College and the fraternity at large.

It may not be inappropriate on this occasion to take a cursory view of the existing status of the profession which you have selected for your future vocation. We may say truly that at no era has the science of medicine ranked so high in the estimation of the learned and scientific.

time has its followers and supporters been more encouraged by its progress—at no period has its value been more fully appreciated as a means of alleviating human suffering than the present.

The development which medicine and its collateral branches have undergone within the last half century, has been sufficient to satisfy the most progressive of its advocates. If we examine the medical science of the past, we are startled by the inaccuracies and errors it contained, and which were received as orthodox by the teachers of the time. The early practitioners of medicine necessarily possessed but a very superficial knowledge of, and paid but little attention to, some of the branches which we now consider altogether vital. The science of Anatomy was, by them, very imperfectly studied. They sought no further in their dissections than the general outline of the human structure, they confined themselves simply to the description of the different viscera and the tracing of the principal arteries and veins.

To be skillful in the practice of medicine and surgery, we must be accomplished anatomists. The importance of an exact knowledge of this science is granted by every intelligent person, and a medical man, ignorant of the human structure, cannot be relied upon at the bedside. The science of Anatomy familiarizes the physician with the structure and location of the different organs and the relation which they bear to each other. It affords him additional confidence in forming his diagnosis, and sustains him in the subsequent treatment.

To the efficiency of the surgeon it is as essential as the compass is to the mariner. It teaches him to explore in tissues of the highest vitality and in positions beyond the reach of vision, where the slightest puncture ignorantly or unskillfully made might lead to incalculable suffering and even to death.

With the many and vital advantages arising from the pursuit of Anatomy, we may ask why is popular prejudice so stubbornly fixed in opposition to its cultivation? All grades of society unite in opposing those who zealously cultivate it as a science, and are emulous to do all in their power to prevent its prosecution. The law, in many instances, interferes and throws obstacles in the way of its pursuit, and even the valuable privilege of making autopsies is often denied us. The friends of the deceased are not aware of the wrong they inflict upon themselves and the community in denying to the physician the only unquestionable means of ascertaining the cause of death.

If autopsies were permitted with less reserve in private practice, we feel confident that our skill in the treatment of disease would be greatly increased.

But the physician bides his time. Educated humanity will ultimately give him all possible facilities for the pursuit of every branch of medicine; and then the advanced generation will look upon us as groping in imperfect light, and award all credit to results attained under such difficulties.

Histology, almost unknown to the early physicians, offers us an extensive field in unveiling the minute structure of animal organization, and from it we learn many valuable lessons. It is now classed as one of the interesting subjects of medical study and is carefully taught to the student, whose medical education is not considered complete without a familiarity with it. By the assistance of the microscope, this branch of science has been brought to a very high degree of perfection, and we are now able with certainty to describe the most minute structures of the most delicate organs and tissues.

Pathology, or the study of diseased tissues, has within a short period advanced with astonishing rapidity. Through it we become acquainted with the structural changes which tissues undergo in disease. It is indeed the very key to disease. Without a knowledge of the pathological condition of suffering organs and tissues, the physician is a mere routinist in the practice of his profession.

Many of the essential changes that medicine has undergone within the last few years are the result of the labors of the pathological anatomist. Pathology enables us to unmask the most obscure and intricate forms of disease, and thus greatly assist in forming our diagnosis and prognosis. Through this valuable knowledge we are enabled to recognize changes of structure by the objective symptoms, and thus trace step by step the encroachments of disease.

You should permit no opportunity to escape without endeavoring to add to your knowledge of this subject.

To enable you to become worthy practitioners of medicine, you must carefully note every change in the condition of the sufferer, observe every variation of symptom closely, and if death becomes the victor, let the revelations at the autopsy sustain your diagnosis.

Make frequent post-mortems; make them carefully, and with the proper feeling. Examine every structure and compare its departure from health with the normal condition; note attentively all the morbid changes with the scientific means at your disposal. By this course of practice you amass facts, and thus extend your sphere of usefulness.

To accomplish this, you may say that it will occupy more time than can be spared from other professional pursuits. It is very true that much time will be thus consumed, but I assure you that it will not be lost. If you will but correctly estimate the high responsibility that rests upon you as medical men, and at the same time reflect upon the distress and suffering that ignorance inflicts upon the confiding, you will be convinced that the time thus consumed in investigating the philosophy of disease is not unprofitably spent. Science demands much sacrifice from her followers, and if we accept the position she assigns us, we must in return for the honor thus conferred, be always ready to respond to her call.

You, gentlemen, who are about entering upon the practice of medicine, possess advantages from the researches of the Physiologist vastly superior to those who have preceded you.

Let us examine some of the instructive and important additions to medical science as disclosed by him. Until recently the history of the functions of the nervous system was almost a closed volume, and our knowledge of this beautiful system was very imperfect, until the Physiologist lifted the veil that concealed the wonderful operations of nature. With every step we accompany him in his career, we discover additional cause for admiration. Few branches of science so fully impress us with the evidence of wisdom in in the "Architect Divine." Even the brain has not escaped the searching scrutiny of the Physiologist; and, if he has failed to enlighten the metaphysician in his investigation of the nature and development of the mind; he has at least made him familiar with the function of the organs through which it operates. To the Physiologist, we are often compelled to resort for interpretations of changes in the animal economy, and to reconcile paradoxes that daily intrude upon our observations. With what persistent patience he has investigated the process of digestion and secretion, and how lucid has he rendered these abstruse phenomena. Digestion was an enigma,

but now, divested of much of its mystery, stands an evidence of his assiduity and skill.

Fully to appreciate the progress of this engrossing study, we have but to contrast its present with its former condition.

There is another collateral branch of medicine to which I must be permitted to call your attention, and to enjoin upon you its special consideration. We refer to Chemistry, both organic and inorganic. A superficial knowledge of Chemistry is presumed to be an element in every liberal education; but to the physician an intimate acquaintance with it is particularly required and forms an essential part of his medical education. The Chemist discovers and prepares for us many of the active medicines that are so highly prized in the treatment of disease, and we rely upon him for all the valuable proximate principles.

He has presented us with Quinia, Morphia, Strychnia, and many other principles equally valuable. Nothing in nature escapes his curious investigation. He demands tribute from the animal, vegetable, and mineral kingdoms, and draws from each valuable contributions for the service of man. It is true that he offers us many poisonous compounds, but he at the same time kindly presents us with antidotes to neutralize their destructive and deadly influences.

We pay more attention now to Physiological and Pathological Chemistry than formerly, and from these studies we receive many valuable suggestions. The first develops to us the normal or healthy condition of the solids and fluids of the body, while the latter indicates their abnormal or unhealthy condition.

We have thus given you the elementary studies upon which our profession is based, and with a full comprehension of these our science becomes simple enough; but without a thorough knowledge of them, unintelligible.

Our profession is undergoing remarkable changes at this period, both in the character of the remedies used and in the mode of their administration. New light has been thrown upon etiology of disease. Symptomatology has been more closely observed, diagnosis simplified, and the result has been abatement of suffering and a lessening of the rate of mortality.

The late war has added much to our knowledge of medicine and surgery. It brought out the ablest medical talent in the country and placed enquiring men in positions to observe and investigate the diseases incident to each section of the country.

When the facts and experience thus gathered, are properly collated and tabulated, they will furnish one of the best and most instructive medical histories that has ever been given to the world.

A few remarks on the subject of Specialism in medicine will not be inappropriate here.

The Specialist is one who devotes himself exclusively to the investigation and treatment of a particular disease or class of diseases. He concentrates his whole ability and industry on one point, to the exclusion of all others; he thus attains a more correct knowledge of the diseases of the organs which he specially treats than one who bestows but a general attention to them. With a more intimate acquaintance with their Anatomy and Physiology, he is better prepared to estimate the changes in their condition from health to disease, and, with increased experience, he necessarily brings greater skill in their management.

A strong prejudice exists in the profession against Specialism in medicine and surgery. We are too apt to class the Specialist with the Empiric.

This prejudice has doubtless arisen from the fact that often, ignorant and unscrupulous persons embark in the treatment of special disease, and failing to redeem their promises of relief, it has resulted in casting an odium over the whole system of practice. A more liberal period is approaching, and it will not be long, we trust, before specialism in medicine and surgery, will not only be recommended, but adopted as a necessity. The specialist is better sustained in England, France and Germany, than elsewhere. In these countries they have their Oculist, who devotes his attention to affections of the eye; their Aurist, who gives particular investigations to the diseases incident to the ear; their Dermatologist, who bestows his attention to the diseases affecting the integumentary system, and their Orthopedist, to the overcoming of deformities.

Medicine embraces an extensive field for thought and labor, too much so for one mind to compass every department of it; hence, the necessity of a division of labor and a concentration of talent in individual branches.

Some of you, gentlemen, may discover in the commencement of your medical career, that you possess talent for some particular branch of medicine or surgery. If so, encourage it, develop and adopt it.

The facilities for a practical medical education at the establishment of our college, were extremely limited, and we experienced great want of clinical practice and teaching. This no longer exists; ample means are now afforded to the student for acquiring a practical medical education.

Through the liberality of our citizens and the Government, hospitals have been established within the last few years which are now open to medical gentlemen. The medical museum attached to the office of the Surgeon-General, U. S. A., is open to all. In it are accumulated preparations of every variety and shade of injury that man can sustain. All the remarkable and interesting cases of wounds and injuries which occurred during the war, and all the remarkable morbid specimens from our numerous hospitals are here arranged for inspection and study. It is indeed the most valuable collection in the world, and attracts to this city medical gentlemen from all parts of the country.

Thus it will be readily perceived that you have enjoyed unusual advantages for attaining a medical education; facilities which the great mass of the profession have never enjoyed.

We therefore hope, and the public have a right to expect that, as you advance in years, in practice, in skill and education, you will do something to promote the healing art, and in coming time let indebted humanity inscribe your names on the roll of fame.

With the honorable testimonials you have received this evening, you accept a heavy responsibility. As physicians you will have confided to your care the dearest of human possessions—health and life! Confidence thus entrusted is sacred. In your intercourse with your patients be candid, generous, and kind. Conscientiously seek to relieve their sufferings, without regard to station or wealth, and, should you receive no other reward, that of knowing you have faithfully discharged your duty will be ample recompense.

In your associations with your professional brethren, you must be liberal and forbearing, and be governed always by the strictest sense of honor in your transactions with them. Let no envious or unkind expressions disturb the harmony which should exist among us. Experience has taught me, that much of a professional man's success depends on the happy associations he enjoys with the members of his profession.

Your Alma Mater, satisfied of your worthiness and qualifications, has placed her seal upon your Diplomas, and she has enrolled your names upon the list of her distinguished sons. She now bids you go forth in your work of usefulness and humanity.

The respectful attention you have uniformly extended to the members of the Faculty during the Collegiate term, is fully appreciated by them.

Nothing has arisen during our entire College association, to mar in the slightest degree, the harmony and good feeling that should exist among gentlemen.

In parting, you carry with you the kindest wishes of the Faculty for your happiness in life, and professional prosperity, and we trust in return you will ever remember kindly, those who have had the pleasant duty of assisting you in your studies.

VALEDICTORY.

GENTLEMEN OF THE JUNIOR CLASS :

It has fallen to my lot to inaugurate a custom which, though common in many other institutions, is new in the one of which you are members. Deeply sensible of the responsibility which rests upon me as the representative of my class, as well as of the honor which the bestowal of their confidence confers, I have proceeded to the task with considerable timidity. It may not be improper to remark that the leisure required for a production of polish commensurate with the dignity of these surroundings, can hardly coexist with activity in professional study superadded to the ordinary affairs of business. If in taking leave of you, who have thus far been our companions in study, but a single word of mine shall strike a responsive chord in your own habits of thought, my object will not have been unattained, nor my ambition wholly unsatisfied. Permit me to direct your attention to a few thoughts suggested by this anniversary and by the profession common to us both, premising that within the limits of a miniature address neither technical nor amplified discourse is practicable.

As an individual enters upon the duties of a profession to which he pledges the energies of a life, the inquiries are naturally made—in what esteem is this calling held among men? Are the elements of its nobility inherent, or does its rank depend upon the fortuitous regard of the multitude? The importance of these questions will readily appear. An ordinary respect for an occupation is by no means sufficient to secure the full and perfect performance of its duties. An enthusiasm, almost simulating inspiration, is counted among the secrets of all great success. This characteristic in our love for medicine will be sought by all; and as it is dependent in no slight degree upon our appreciation both of the underlying truths of the art, its wonderful historic descent, the possibilities of its future, and its inborn dignity, I venture to offer a few words which may, however imperfectly, illustrate some of these.

It is not true that the worth of any branch of human industry is wholly measured by the popular acceptance of its fruits. Just as there is within each of us a certain *divinum quid* of whose existence the world may or may not be aware, so of the great occupations of life—they contain essentials which vivify and individualize. Each embodies a special class of notions or ideas which belong not to any particular science, but to the nature of the necessities which gave them birth. Much that we reverence in the profession of our choice lies in its antiquity and the quality of its aims, as well as in the more substantial results of modern knowledge. If, besides, we can conceive of it as constituting in the abstract an index of human progress—a measure of development—the altitude of our estimate may be increased.

The first fear was that of death. In endeavoring to avoid it by the intelligent employment of natural means, men elevated an instinct into a philosophy. The advent of the first physician marked an epoch in development which is far from unimportant. Before the conception of the idea which prompted his efforts, mental activity had comprised but the vaguest inference from outward conditions. In that intellectual chaos which must have existed during the formative period of mind, the import of suffering and death could not have been understood. The former was perhaps a curiosity; the latter but a disappearance from which no argument could then proceed. As new faculties budded and shot out into branches, the phenomena of existence assumed relations to reason.

Step by step we can trace the process of growth which resulted in the birth of a new energy—that of self-help. Abject submission to the mysterious and invisible

was gradually supplanted by a dim recognition of the reality of natural law. From an instinct held in common with other animals, were evolved by degrees the proportions of the first art. It is true that the first attempts to gain dominion over disease were feeble, but their significance remains. In the exchange of intuitive remedial applications for rational methods of procedure, half the tie which bound man to the brute creation was severed. Then the growth of those mental endowments which we term emotional was partially replaced by the development of sterner attributes. Imagination had given to the world Gods; the first increments of reason later introduced the physician. The idea which he personified was, in its relation to mankind, emphatically that of self-reliance in distinction from dependence, and as such, was an expanding, invigorating agency. The supposition is not unjustifiable that through this avenue came the first tendency toward philosophy, for medicine afterward exhibited the fact that human destiny is immediately ruled by other law than the direct fiat of Deity. Such an extension of the domain of thought was of consequence, not only as an indication of latent power, but as forming the very basis of all further analytical process. The attempt to control intangible forces, their nature being comprehended, is in itself an evidence of rational existence; and this sign we gather from the inception of the healing art.

Did time permit, it would be profitable to follow somewhat in detail its devious yet majestic course, thence to the present day, for it has moved *passibus æquis* with general progress, bearing a closer relation to the social conditions of different periods than any other act or science. In that "veined humanity" which pervades its being, all pursuits, all necessities, and all circumstances of life are so bound up, that it is impossible to separate them. But these lessons belong to the historian whose space is unlimited. From the beginnings already sketched, is derived the noble structure to whose completeness we hope to add. Down through the centuries with slow and difficult steps, the infant art advanced, now gathering strength and honor, now reviled and misunderstood; now a distinct profession, anon absorbed by the greedy cunning of dominant orders; at times favored by the great, at others outlawed and forbidden; often fainting from inanition, but more frequently half-strangled by the officious zeal of would-be reformers; until to-day we contemplate, not alone an art, but a science, infinite in extent, immortal in destiny. Chemistry, built upon the accidents of that ignoble chimera—alchemy, has within the past century widened the horizon of medical philosophy until it comprehends almost the whole range of learning. This science, which includes in its vast embrace the substrata of so many others, is the main source of those numerous discoveries which so enlighten the practice of the present time.

For the future of medicine, the last fifty years contain an augury full of strength and promise. From the eminence upon which we stand, glimpses of a yet more extended prospect may be caught, though we may not be able definitely to describe its features, or to measure a reach which appears illimitable. The science has become a grand centre of discovery. Hardly a resultant from a logical series in any department of inquiry but forms a feature of this colossus which spans all time. That natural horror of suffering and death, which all men—save perhaps the well nourished cynic—own, formed the germ from which sprang the stately trunk and luxuriant foliage of exact truth: while by the aid of modern appliances, we now gather the fruit thus abundantly matured, and apply it to the healing of the nations.

It is possible that, in years to come, the wildest stretches of our fancy will be surpassed by the triumphs yet to be achieved. But speculation will aid nothing in the discharge of our duties. It must content us to know that medicine will ever be what it has been,—a comforter of woe, an asylum for the terror-stricken, a mountain of strength to the weak, and "a very present help in trouble;" that the genius which animates its body will as in time past be the sum of benevolence, of enthusiasm, and of all unselfish zeal; and that its disciples will be honored as among the most earnest of earth's workers.

However perfectly we may understand the grandeur of this bequest of the ages, it is a satisfaction to perceive that the world also does not lack appreciation either of its spirit or its results. It is, indeed, the fashion of a certain class to look with serene eyes to that ecstatic existence in which the spiritual shall replace the dull condition of mortality: and to feign an ignorance of mere physical needs in the contemplation of bodies which are to be woven with the sunlight and winged with the lightning. But the majority of men are not gifted with imaginations so predominant as to close their ears to the terrible cries of human anguish. In the true physician, they recognize a high priest of suffering whose generous ardor emits no sacrifice

which may mitigate the evils, or smooth the asperities of this life. His inspiration, they admit to be born of infinite love; his zeal to be fed by the fire of every noble emotion of which the heart is capable. To him belong the bravery of compassion—the endurance of unstinted devotion—and the delicacy of often-wounded sensibilities. In his theory, all useful deductions from the various branches of philosophical research are harmoniously blended; while in practice the highest skill, the nicest judgment, and the strictest fidelity to principle are rendered necessary. It is fitting, therefore, that he should be made the recipient of the most sacred confidences; and that in his keeping should repose one of the great seals of human safety.

My words to-night must fail to express the feelings with which we part from scenes endeared to us by long custom. Emotion has a hidden language of its own, which it is as difficult to emphrase, as to fix the full dimensions of a thought in forms of speech. We are now to exchange friendships which we have tried, and associations of proven congeniality, for other companionships and new surroundings. Believe me, gentlemen, we ask no better fortune in these respects than has attended our relations with you. Your intercourse with us, both as a class and as individuals, has been marked by unfailing courtesy and manliness—two qualities, permit me to say, which are peerless in the vocabulary of human excellences. For these, and other pleasant memories of the years now past, we thank you, and in return, tender our hope that your experience may be similar to our own.

But a few months will elapse before you will stand in our places prepared to assume the responsibilities of a most august vocation. Behind you will lie a vision of student days in which all dreamy and delightful shapes will blend to a retrospective of peace and harmony; before you will appear but a cloud enwrapping the untried realities of the future. The pleasures of your present life: the reflex happiness of this period of acquirement and assimilation, will hardly be found unmixed among the various adventures of after years. Students, indeed, we shall always be, a degree in medicine constituting but a passport to greater privileges and deeper mysteries; but so considerable a change in methods of study must be accompanied by a corresponding difference in habits of mind. The essence of theory, now so captivating when contemplated in the abstract, will then have crystallized in the myriad forms ever given by that inexorable re-agent, practical utility. The real will then supersede it, opposite, and will quickly surround you with an atmosphere far more substantial than the respirable intoxicating aether which you now breathe. It will be curious to note hereafter your progress through the different grades of subjective phenomena. How the pictures held up by perception to consciousness, will gradually lose the indistinct outlines they once possessed us, with the cooling of young blood, they touch the infinite less. How that spherical aberration always given by the too highly refractive media of youth, will be corrected as the somewhat sombre curtain of mature age closes about that luminous centre—the heart. How shadowy forms will slip by degrees into sharp-lined shapes as human relations become defined by experience. How labor unselfish and concentrated, will eventuate in refreshment to the mind at first wearied by it; and how strength will follow the proper use of strength.

Quaint Sir Thomas Browne says:—"The world that I regard is myself: it is the microcosm of mine own frame that I cast mine eye on; for the other, I use it but like my globe, and turn it round sometimes for my recreation; * * * there is surely a piece of divinity in us, something that was before the elements and owes no homage to the sun." This sublime conclusion following as a result of introspection, furnishes a hint not unworthy the rare philosophy of the writer.

The profession which you have chosen as a means of development, is among the most laborious. Its duties are exacting: its demands upon time and strength are incessant. But do not forget that the fabled Three spin no brighter threads than those which mark the lives of true disciples of Hygieia. Her rosy, matchless grace proffers attractions superior to those of any earthly mistress; while her favor is subject to no law of change. Upon none will the riches of eternal bliss be more profusely bestowed than upon him whose constant motto has been: "*homines ad deos nulla proprius accedunt, quam salutem hominibus dando.*"

While congratulating you upon so fortunate a choice of occupation, I should fail in my duty did I forget to remind you of the solemnity of its obligations, and to charge you in all candor and fraternal feeling, to honor the profession rather than to derive honor from it. Without the exercise of great watchfulness, the awful trusts com-

mitted to you will be betrayed through long familiarity with their presence. See to it then, that through no mortal weakness you slip away from that high ideal which should ever be present with you. If you are resolute and wise, the remainder of your novitiate will be as profitable as your after-career shall be noble and honorable. If your spirit is generous, your aims aspiring, and your principles broad and deep, undue disappointment will never mar your enjoyment of professional life : and at its close the united voices of those who knew you will proclaim of each, "in him we were made acquaint with virtue." That such may be your mind, your action, and your success is our hearty wish ; and in these poor utterances, I now bid you *farewell*.

GENTLEMEN OF THE FACULTY :

I am certain that the conviction uppermost in the minds of my classmates, as I turn to address you, may be well expressed in that saying of Horace :

" nihil est ab omne parte beatum."

Although the crown of success in study has, this hour, rewarded our labors, we own a sentiment akin to sadness as the moment arrives which severs our connection with you. Those feelings of satisfaction which attend the completion of an arduous course of study, are tempered with regret that we must lose the benefits of your counsel and learning. For so many months you have guided our footsteps with judgment and discretion. For so many months you have with unwearying patience and interest, endeavored to give a proper direction to our aspirations, and due proportions to our acquirements. With no niggardly hand you have dispensed to us from the rich stores of long experience facts and principles, which, by the necessary industry, we shall use creditably to ourselves and to the profession. While affording us a comprehensive and exact foundation of medical knowledge, you have wisely added those precepts which pertain to the conduct and character of the physician, thus leaving no part of a teacher's duty unfinished. You have taught us to be generous in our estimate of innovations, yet not too easily shaken in adherence to generally accepted theories. In sometimes exceeding the usual curriculum of study, you have manifested a solicitude for the improvement of your pupils, which at once reflects and bestows honor. In fine, we can now regret nothing, save the loss of opportunities so excellent.

The poor requital, which in these expressions you now receive, is no criterion, either of our indebtedness, or of the character of your efforts. In our recollection of you individually, we shall not fail to be reminded of those noble words "*maiores fama quam emolumento docuit*;" nor to discharge the obligation which their application imposes upon us. We shall adhere to the injunction of Hippocrates to "honor as our father the master who has taught us the art of healing : and to convince him of our gratitude by endeavoring to minister to all his necessities."

In conclusion, I desire without hyperbole, to express on behalf of the class now graduated, their profound sense of your kindness, your earnestness, and your most profitable instruction ; and, with the hope that you may long adorn the positions which you so ably fill, to bid you a respectful adieu.

CATALOGUE
OF THE
FACULTY AND STUDENTS
OF THE
Medical Department of Georgetown College.
1866--67.

FACULTY.

- NOBLE YOUNG, M. D., PRESIDENT,
Professor of Principles and Practice of Medicine.
- FLODOARDO HOWARD, M. D., TREASURER,
Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.
- JOHNSON ELIOT, M. D., DEAN,
Professor of Principles and Practice of Surgery.
- JAMES E. MORGAN, M. D.,
Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.
- THOMAS ANTISELL, M. D.,
Professor of Military Surgery, Physiology, and Physiological Chemistry.
- MONTGOMERY JOHNS, M. D.,
Professor of General, Microscopic, and Descriptive Anatomy.
- SILAS L. LOOMIS, M. D.,
Professor of Chemistry and Toxicology.
- D. R. HAGNER, M. D.,
Clinical Professor of Medicine.
- J. H. THOMPSON, M. D.,
Clinical Professor of Surgical Diseases of Women.
- R. REYBURN, M. D.,
Clinical Professor of Surgery.
-
- W. EVANS, M. D.,
Demonstrator of Anatomy.

Graduates.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	THESIS.
Alexander, Walter O....	Washington, D. C.....	<i>Catamenia.</i>
Babcock, B. Benj.....	Windham, Pa.....	<i>Diabetes Mellitus.</i>
Boughter, J. Frazer....	Philadelphia, Pa.....	<i>Pathology of Inflammation</i>
Blake, George W.....	Hagerstown, Md.....	<i>Intermittent Fever.</i>
Brennan, P. H.....	New Castle, Pa.....	<i>Pneumogastric Nerve.</i>
Breck, Samuel.....	Bridgewater, Mass....	<i>Digestion.</i>
Caldwell, S. W.....	Philadelphia, Pa.....	<i>Opium.</i>
Choate, Rufus.....	Washington, D. C.....	<i>Typhus Epidemic.</i>
Clark, J. Nelson.....	Mechanicsburg, Pa. ..	<i>Scorbutus.</i>
Conant, Thomas.....	E. Bridgewater, Mass.,	<i>Perspiration.</i>
French, R. D. DeL....	New York City, N. Y.	<i>Pneumonitis.</i>
Hale, William.....	" " "	<i>Dietetics.</i>
Howard, Robertson....	Washington, D. C.....	<i>Arsenici.</i>
Howe, Frank T.....	Boston, Mass.....	<i>Puerperal Peritonitis.</i>
Huntoon, Andrew J....	Plymouth, N. H.....	<i>Typhoid Fever.</i>
Jamison, Albion B.....	Bloomsburg, Pa.....	<i>Aneurism.</i>
Lamb, Daniel S.....	Philadelphia, Pa.....	<i>Alcohol.</i>
Lyon, William B.....	Glade Mills, Pa.....	<i>Hospital Gangrene.</i>
Malcom, Granville....	Philadelphia, Pa.....	<i>Acute Rheumatism.</i>
McChesney, Chas. E.	Newark, N. J.....	<i>Local Anæsthetics.</i>
McNally, Valentine....	Mansfield, Conn.....	<i>Amputations.</i>
Nicodemus, W. J. L....	Hagerstown, Md.....	<i>Anæsthesia.</i>
O'Conner, Jos. T.....	Philadelphia, Pa.....	<i>Pathology of Asthma.</i>
Owen, Fred. Wooster..	Brooklyn, N. Y.....	<i>Outlines of a Medical Life.</i>
Pierce, Albert S.....	Kirksville, Mo.....	<i>Typhoid Fever.</i>
Rains, B. Raleigh.....	Bolivar, Mo.....	<i>Peritonitis.</i>
Rauterburg, L. E.....	Washington, D. C.....	<i>Hemorrhage.</i>
Roys, Chase	Malone, New York....	<i>{ Vis Vitalis et Medica-</i> <i>trix Naturæ.</i>
Smith, John E.....	Washington, D. C.....	<i>Addison's Disease.</i>
Sonnenschmidt, C. W.	" "	<i>Secretion of Saliva.</i>
Smith, Harlen S.....	Eddyville, N. Y.....	<i>Acute Rheumatism.</i>
Squier, Algernon M....	Claremont, N. H.....	<i>Asthma.</i>
Thompson, G. S.....	Sandy Creek, N. Y....	<i>Menstruation.</i>
Tilden, W. C.....	Middlebury, Vt.....	<i>The Renal Secretion.</i>
Tree, Charles M.....	Washington, D. C.....	<i>Rubeola.</i>
Trott, Thomas H.....	" "	<i>Pneumonitis.</i>
Van Arnum, J. W.....	Randolph, Wis.....	<i>Management of Labor</i>
Wolf, John S.....	Philadelphia, Pa.....	<i>Pneumonia.</i>
Wright, J. H.....	Waddington, N. Y....	<i>Acute Rheumatism.</i>
Waters, D. C.....	Costlandville, N. Y....	<i>Intermittent Fever.</i>

Under Graduates.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.
Adams, J. Lee.....	Washington, D. C.
Appleby, J. F. R.....	Georgetown, D. C.
Barker, Frank W.....	Lovell, Maine.
Bell, Ralph.....	Fayetteville, N. C.
Bentley, George A.....	Winchester, Va.
Blanchard, Chas. B.....	Washington, D. C.
Brown, A. R.....	" "
Callan, C. V. N.....	" "
Cheney, J. Edward.....	Cheney's Grove, Ill.
Colby, George A.....	Carrollton, Md.
Cull, Abner H.....	Washington, D. C.
Culver, Ira J.....	Carlisle, Pa.
Currier, J. Charles.....	Derry, N. H.
Davis, John G.....	Lexington, Ky.
Dean, Julian W.....	Washington, D. C.
DeMeritt, J. Henry.....	Manchester, N. H.
Digges, John T.....	Port Tobacco, Md.
Dixon, W. S.....	Washington, D. C.
Edwards, Robert H.....	Chauncey, Ohio.
Fitch, George A.....	Morgantown, West Va.
Forrest, James K.....	Georgetown, D. C.
Foster, J. H.....	Washington, D. C.
French, George N.....	Sandwich, N. H.
Gibbon, D. J.....	New York City.
Green, J. H.....	Leavenworth, Kansas.
Hartigan, J. F.....	New York City.
Harvey, Will. F.....	Royalton, Vt.
Harvey, James P.....	Georgetown, D. C.
Houston, Samuel.....	Strasburg, Pa.
Howell, M. E. N.....	Pontiac, Mich.
Johnson, Dallas.....	Washington, D. C.
Johnson, J. G.....	Richmond, Ohio.
Jones, Benj. C.....	Pittsburg, Pa.
Knapp, C. B.....	Towanda, Pa.
Knight, J. H.....	Waddington, N. Y.
Krumme, H. J. C.....	Omaha, Nebraska.
Le Compte, S. B.....	New York City.
Littlewood, James B.....	Yorkville, Ill.
Marble, John O.....	Waterville, Maine.
Mason, John Edwin.....	Manchester, N. H.
McConnell, J. C.....	McConnellsville, Ohio.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.
Maynard, J. Foster.....	New York City.
McCormick, J. Darrell	Washington, D. C.
McCoy, Joseph S.....	New York City.
McIntyre, H. H.....	Randolph, Vt.
Nalley, C. F.....	Washington, D. C.
Newton, Louis E.....	" "
Parkhurst, Chas. B.....	New Haven, Conn.
Phillips, George R.....	Washington, D. C.
Pierson, Henry C.....	Westfield, N. J.
Porter, John W.....	Bellefontaine, Ohio.
Prentiss, Chas. E.....	Georgetown, D. C.
Putnam, Wm. D.....	Greenville, Ohio.
Quimby, H. B.....	Lisbon, N. H.
Rowland, S. G.....	Washington, D. C.
Rowley, B. C.....	Farmington, Conn.
Sawtelle, H. W.....	Sidney, Maine.
Simons, H. S.....	Warrenton, Va.
Skinner, G. A.....	Indianapolis, Ind.
Sladen, J. A.....	Boston, Mass.
Sloan, James G.....	Washington County, Pa.
Stanton, Irving W.....	Denver, Colorado.
Stearns, S. S.....	Portland, Maine.
Stephens, John J.....	Fulton, New York.
Stone, George H.....	Albion, New York.
Stone, Jacob D.....	Tioga, Pennsylvania.
Thatcher, John C.....	New Haven, Conn.
Walter, John, Jr.....	Washington, D. C.
Wadsworth, T. A.....	Sanquoit, N. Y.
Ward, Samuel R.....	Burlington, Vt.
Ward, William.....	Washington, D. C.
White, John W.....	Oxford, Ohio.
Wells, Walter H.....	Bladensburg, Md.
Wellman, Geo. M.....	Springfield, Mass.

